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ELECTRIFICATION OF BURGAS OKRUG -- Sofia, Vecherni Novini, 19 Oct 51

During the first years of freedom the People's Fatherland Front Government of Bulgaria, which has at heart the interests of the working people, started extensive electrical construction which is being intensified all the time. In 1949 alone, in Burgas Okrug, some 38 additional villages were electrified.

During the last 3 to 4 years more than 400 kilometers of longrange transmission lines, a network of 400 kilometers of low-tension
lines, more than 150 transformer stations, and 4 relay stations were
constructed in this okrug, and about 60,000 electric bulbs have been
installed. The speedy extension of the electric network contributed
to the progress of industry and agriculture and helped the speedy reconstruction and the water supply of many localities, namely, Grudovo,
Aytos, some villages in Burgas and Pomorie okoliyas, and others. The
abundant electric power which flooded new rayons and areas in the
okrug also contributed to the enlargement of the irrigation networks
of farm workers cooperatives, such as those at Pomorie and Goritsa
(Pomorie Okoliya) Dolno Ezerovo, Kameno and Debelt (Burgas Okoliya)
Devetintsi and Neychevo (Karnobat Okoliya) Bulgarovo (Aytos Okoliya),
etc.

During the last 2 to 3 years a large number of enterprises have been supplied with electric power. In some of them, such as the "G. Dimitrov" Plant, the "Pobeda" (Victory) State Industrial Enterprise, the machine-tractor station at Burgas, the state hospital at Burgas, the hemp factory at Grudovo, the mills at Michurin, Chernograd and Zagortsi, the P. Beron railroad station, etc., the amount of electric power was also extensively used during the harvesting period in Burgas Okrug.

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With this Burgas Okrug rightly wins third place among the twelve electrified regions of the country. These enormous successes are due, above all, to the excellent organization and to the new personnel from among whom there rose excellent master-workers.

It must be noted, though, that in the process of constructing electrical installations in the Okrug serious weaknesses were tolerated. That is, at certain places the planning is inadequate and at other places there is disorganization, lack of proper care of socialist property, loss of working time, etc. If these weaknesses are eliminated a reduction of the cost of electric power and services will be realized.

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ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY PROGRESSES -- Sofia, Vecherni Novini, 19 Oct 51

The Bulgarian electrical industry has recorded great successes
in its development.

During the current year enterprises of the Bulgarian electrical industry have produced as many electric motors and other electric applicances as were imported into the country over a period of several decades after the liberation of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke. After the nationalization of the electrical industry its enterprises in a very short time took up the production of almost every kind of electrical material and equipment.

Enormous successes were achieved in the production of electric motors. During the first year of the Dimitrov Five-Year Plan, the new electrical works in the country produced 4.5 times as many electric motors with 12 times the capacity as in 1948. Compared to 1948, 5 times more electric motors, with 18 times the capacity, were produced during the past year, and the capacity of the motors produced during the current year is 28 times greater than the capacity of motors produced in 1948.

The Bulgarian electrical industry produced and turned over electrical machinery and equipment worth more than 2 billion leva to agriculture for the electrification of the harvesting campaigns, for irrigation systems, etc. Recently the electrical works have started the production of electric motors with capacities of up to 100 kilowatts.

The electrical machines, appliances and parts produced already satisfy the needs of the Bulgarian national economy.

The brotherly Soviet Union and the countries with people's democracies are extneding great assistance to Bulgaria in the speedy development of her electrical industry. The large "Vasil Kolarov" and

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"K. E. Voroshilov" electrical works and the "Lenin" Dielectric Plant are the offspring of the fertile friendship of Bulgaria with the Soviet peoples.

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